The New-York Times.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Havana and George Washington.

Military Operations and Preparations in Louisiana.

GEN. BANKS TO OCCUPY ALEXANDRIA.

Madisonville Evacuated by Our Troops.

A Convention Called to Revise and Amend the Constitution of Louisiana.

Admirable Working of Gen. Banks' Negro Labor System.

The steamer *Havana*, from New-Orleans on the 31th and Havana on the *14th inst.*, and the steamer George Washington, from New-Orleans on the 15th, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

In the fight on Ouachita River, by which Admiral Porter captured a rebel fort at Harrisonburgh, one of our vessels was struck thirty-three times.

Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the Fourth Wisconsin, had been killed by guerrillas not far from New-Orleans.

The report of the capture of Yazoo, with the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, is repeated via New-Orleans, but is doubtless untrue.

The gunboat *Calatea*, from New-York for the West Indies, was spoken on Feb. 26, 100 miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall.

Arrived at New-Orleans, 11th, bark *Clifton*, Boston; brig *Fanny*, do.

Cotton was more animated on the 11th, at 73½c. for Middling.

Sugar and Molasses firm and unchanged.

Exchange unsalable. Gold 62@64.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

There is considerable stir and activity in military matters in this department at present.

Gen. BANKS is on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral PORTER'S gunboats has already started for that place. It is expected that *other formidable works of defence* will be encountered by the men-of-war, (one of which is the newly launched *Osark*,) between the mouth of *Red* River and Alexandria.

As you have been previously advised, Gen. LEE'S cavalry left this city about a week ago; their destination is supposed to be to the westward.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New-Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. GROVER on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water.

The object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge. Gen. GROVER'S whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has reënlisted. It will start for home about the 20th inst., on a thirty days' furlough. GILMORE, the celebrated Boston musician, and his band, will go, it is expected, by the same steamer. MANY of our citizens have started a scheme to give Mr. GILMORE a testimonial. The subscriptions are liberal already, and there is every reason to believe that the affair will be creditable as well as acceptable.

It is believed that some sort of an understanding has been entered into between Gens. BANKS and SMITH, by which Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas are to be cleared of rebel troops.

An order has just been issued by Gen. BANKS to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 20th.

The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

THE FREED NEGROES OF LOUISIANA.

Many Condition of the Negroes—Success of the New Labor Regulations—Labors of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

Here, in Louisiana, wonders have been wrought. A few months ago, to find a negro who could read was a wonder; to find one who could write was a greater wonder, and to find one who understood arithmetic was a greater wonder still. Fortunately, a good Providence has seen fit to ordain better things, and now here, in this sin-cursed city, *nineteen hundred colored children are reading and writing in the day schools which they attend.*

One year ago, Col. HAHN was feeding from the Government Commissariat more than twenty thousand negroes. Beside this number, there were quite fifteen thousand who hung around the camps and elsewhere, obtaining their living partly by cooking, washing, fishing and stealing; yet these were, to a large extent, an incubus upon the Government.

Now all the negroes have been placed in a condition of profit to the Government and to themselves. Not only does the labor system furnish employment to those within the limits of this department, but had we ten thousand more they could all be employed without expense, but rather with great benefit to the Government.

The benefits that will return to the Government this year, resulting from the operations of this system of labor, will more than pay all the expense that the refugee negroes have been to it since the occupation of the State by our forces.

Facts furnish the best proof of the success of any system; and, when we compare the condition of fifty thousand negroes in this State last year with their condition now, we need hardly allude to a thousand particulars. We feed to-day at public expense fifty colored orphans, and about one hundred aged men and women.

Rev. T. W. CONWAY, who has been assigned to duty with Col. HAHN, the faithful Superintendent of Negro Affairs, has just visited some of the parishes of the State, with the view of perfecting a means of uniting the separated families of the colored people, as well as the registering of all the colored persons in the department, and has ascertained, in regard to the disposition of the negroes themselves, that they are now quite happy; and, with the assurance given that their children shall have the blessings of education, they feel very contented and exceedingly grateful. These people are now very jealous of their rights, and they know very well when they are wronged, and that, by reporting any injury done them by their employers to Col. HAHN, they will surely receive redress. They, consequently, feel greatly improved, and are very willing to work.

The danger regarding the entire success of any labor system for the colored people, lies in the miserable designs of many selfish planters, who, when the crops come in, would pocket the money earned by the laborers. In order that justice shall be done to these people, there should be appointed to each department a Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, with full powers from the Government to rectify all abuses on the plantations, and to exact strict justice from the employer and the employed. I trust the law in regard to the organization of a bureau in the General Government, which shall manage the whole subject, will pass, and that the Superintendents of Negro affairs in the various departments, may, in conjunction with that, be able to do a service which, in the present unorganized state of affairs, is greatly needed.

Important Order by Gen. Banks.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 35.—1. An election will be held on Monday, the 28th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., in each of the election precincts established by law in this State, for the choice of delegates to a convention to be held for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

2. The several parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of delegates herein assigned to each upon the basis of white population exhibited by the census of 1860, to be chosen in each parish on one ticket by the qualified voters of the parish, except in the Parish of New-Orleans, in which parish the election *shall be held in the several Representative districts* established by law, for the number of delegates herein assigned to each district, to be chosen on one ticket, *by the qualified voters of the district, as follows*:

[Then, after stating the representation in detail, the *order proceeds*:]

3. Any parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates as herein specified, at any time before the dissolution of the convention, should such parish be brought within the lines of the army.

4. Every free white male, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

5. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts in which for the time being they may reside.

6. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defence of the country in the army or navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

7. The Commissioners of Election appointed to superintend the polls at the election of State officers, Feb. 22, 1864, are authorized, and directed, in the *absence of other orders, to fulfill and discharge* all the duties of Commissioners of Election in their respective precincts, for this election.

8. The Commissioners of Election, at any election precinct, are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person otherwise qualified to vote, and to register the name of *such voter in New-Orleans where a register* is required, or to receive it in other Parishes where *no register is required*, at any *time before the polls* are closed on the day of election.

9. The Commissioners in the several parishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the Sheriff of the parish, as provided by law, or in his absence to the Provost-Marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Secretary of State in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

10. The Sheriffs of the several Parishes, and in their absence the Provost-Marshals will take especial care that the polls are properly opened, and that suitable Judges of Election and other officers are appointed. It is desirable that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but it is more important that the integrity of the election shall not be vitiated by illegal or fraudulent acts.

11. The Delegates duly elected to the convention shall meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Building, in the City of New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs by resignation or death after the organization of the convention, a writ of election shall be issued by the convention to fill the vacancy.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS,
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

FROM BERMUDA.

Relief of Admiral Milne by Admiral Hope—the Pirate Coxeetter Safe—Marine News.

Bermuda advices of the 10th inst., have been received.

The *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., announces the relinquishment of the new line of steamers to New-York.

Admiral MILNE was presented with a service of plate prior to resigning the command of the English squadron to Admiral HOPE.

The *Gazette* is pleased to state that the pirate Capt. COXETTER and crew were not drowned at the destruction of the steamer *Fannie and Jessie* by the American gunboats.

The brig *Simpson*, Capt. DELANO, 88 days from Palermo, bound to New-York, put into St. Georges on the 25th ult., in distress.

The Norwegian ship *Ocean*, Capt. NELSON, from Liverpool for Boston, touched at St. Georges on the 26th ult. for provisions, having been out 70 days, and sailed again.

The Hanoverian brig *Emma*, Capt. STAHN, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, was towed into Hamilton harbor leaking, on the 30th. The Captain and crew were all prostrated from over-exertion in keeping the vessel afloat. Her cargo is being discharged.

The French bark *Guipuscoana*, from New-York for Bordeaux, put into Bermuda, March 4, in distress, having lost her mizzenmast and fore and main topmasts, leaking badly. It is supposed that her cargo of sugar is badly damaged.

The French bark *P. L. Caillet*, 44 days from Marseilles, for New-York, put into Five Fathom Hole, March 7, leaky.

British ship *Nebula*, from Cardiff for Bermuda, was lost at the entrance to Bermuda Harbor on the 4th inst.

The schooner *Faith*, from New-York for Havana, put into St. Georges on the 4th, dismasted.

The schooner *Gen. Armstrong*, Capt. SCOFIELD, from New-Haven for Porto Rico, touched at Bermuda on the 2d, and proceeded.

Forty casks of sperm oil and a ship's boat were picked up near Antigua, on the 24th ult., supposed to belong to some American whaler lost in the recent heavy gales or burned by a pirate which has lately been seen cruising near Barbadoes.

The following blockade runners had arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda:

Feb. 17—Steamer *Index*, from Wilmington, with 724 bales of cotton and 161 boxes of tobacco.

Feb. 19—Steamer *City of Petersburg*, Wilmington, with 725 bales of cotton and 24 tierces of tobacco.

Steamer *Fiorie*, from Glasgow.

Feb. 20, steamer *Thistle*, from Queenstown.

The steamer *City of Petersburgh* cleared on the 20th ult.; the *Fiorie*, on the 1st inst.; the *Coquette*, on the 2d, and the *Thistle* on the 5th—all to run the blockade.

Furloughs—Convalescent Soldiers.

The following order was yesterday issued by Maj.-Gen. DIX:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated March 17, 1864, convalescent soldiers within this command belonging to Connecticut and Rhode Island regiments, will be granted furloughs until the 7th of April, 1864. The furloughs will be subject to the contingency of being revoked should the exigencies of the service so demand. Transportation will be furnished the men so furloughed, free to go and return.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 20.

The *Nova Scotian*, Capt. GRAHAM, sailed at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, for Liverpool.

Personal.

—The will of the late President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, estimates his property at about $16,000, with no incumbrances, all of which he gives to his children. His collection of Bird Tracks was given to Amherst College. The Cabinet of Fossils, embracing about half of the Woods' Cabinet, was given to his son Charles, who fills a Professorship in that institution.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Officers from the front represent everything quiet there this morning. The officers and men of the army are delighted at the prospect of having a general from the West to command. It will have the effect of wiping out all old grievances and contentions.

The excitement about the threatened raid by STUART has subsided. Notwithstanding the statements that the report in the Times was a canard, without foundation, it was nevertheless substantially true, and nothing but the prompt action of Gen. PLEASANTON prevented STUART from carrying out his intentions. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburgh, Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. BRYAN, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured twenty of the party, including two well-known scouts, MCILVAINE and MCREYNOLDS, of Young's brigade, one of the brigades stationed at *Fredericksburgh, who captured the Third Division Cavalry mail, last September.* Yesterday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed Morton's Ford, and drove in the Seventh Michigan pickets, but were subsequently repulsed and forced to recross the river.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"From parties who arrived here from the front to-day we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all the commands. After everything had been packed however, and all was in readiness *for a move, the order was countermanded, and things* settled themselves to their usual order. There are rumors afloat this morning that the rebel cavalry is massing at Fredericksburgh, preparatory to a move north. Our cavalry, or a portion of it, is also on the move, but it would not be proper to say whither. *Firing* was heard all along the line yesterday, but this was supposed by many to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though there was some skirmishing going on."

A GRAVE SUSPICION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 20.

Prisoners from Richmond do not hesitate to assert as their belief that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to colored regiments. Several have disappeared mysteriously from the Libby it is said.

THE RELEASE OF THE CALIFORNIA PIRATES.

The facts concerning the release of the pirates in California on taking the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation, have reached here, and has been submitted to the Supreme Court Judges and the War Department. It appears that a plot was laid to capture one or more steamships and take them to the Indian ocean to convert them into privateers. The originator of the plot went to Richmond and secured *letters of marque, then returned to San Francisco* and was nearly ready to complete the scheme when he was discovered. He was arrested and was to have been hung, when he claimed the right to avail himself of the Amnesty Proclamation, and under that was discharged.

FEMALE BLOCKADE RUNNERS ARRESTED.

Mrs. BURNS, wife of an officer of the NAVY; Mrs. CARNES, whose husband is in the Confederate States, and another lady, have been confined in the old Capital Prison for attempting to convey letters, medicines, etc., to the rebels. They had nearly got outside the lines when they were taken. All the parties move in the most fashionable circles here.

THE ARMY ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

An officer whose business it is to know, states that the effective army of the United States in the field exceeds by 240,000 the entire force one year ago.

ARMED MERCHANT STEAMSHIPS.

The bills now in preparation by the House Commerce and Post-office Committees, in favor of the establishment of a line of steamships between New-York and Southampton and ports on the Mediterranean, will provide for an armament on the ships sufficient for war purposes, not only for self-protection, but for the capture of rebel privateers. The Navy Department approves the measure.

THE TOBACCO AND PETROLEUM TAX.

Several parties, gentlemen of New-York, interested in the Tariff and Tax bills, were yesterday before the committee who have the matter in charge, and urged the committee to impose a tax on both leaf and manufactured tobacco; also on crude and manufactured petroleum. The question of reducing and equalizing the salaries of the Assessors and Collectors under the Tax Bill has not been acted upon.

OFFICIAL DEFAULTERS.

It appears from the report of Col. BAKER upon HEBARTON'S case, just submitted to the Treasury Department, that he convicts him of malfeasance in office, and accepting money for passing warrants out of order, involving large amounts. Capt. FRANCISCO, who was connected with the frauds in Alexandria, has already disgorged over $70,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 20.

WAITING FOR CREWS.

Thirty-two vessels are now ready for sea, but are waiting for crews. The transfer of sailors from the army will, it is supposed, supply the demand.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has instructed its Chairman to report with a recommendation that it pass Representative WILSON'S joint resolution proposing to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery as incompatible with a Republican Government.

THE "GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER" SPEAKS.

About twenty members had entered their names as candidates for the floor on Saturdays, which are exclusively set apart for speech-making. Only three, however, addressed the empty seats yesterday. After the adjournment, some one calling himself "The Great American Traveler," posted himself on the steps leading to the Speaker's chair, and delivered an animated harrangue about freedom, to the edification of the few persons present on the floor and in the galleries.

OFFICERS FOR MONTANA TERRITORY.

Ex-Representative KELLOGG, of Illinois, it is reported, is to be Governor of the new Territory of Montana.

There seems to be no doubt that the Senate will pass the House bill providing for its organization. The applicants for the other offices are numerous.

SECESSION NOBILITY.

Letters from Europe report that all kinds of titles of nobility are to be conferred by MAXIMILIAN on the Secessionists, who in large numbers attend him from Paris to Mexico. Dr. GWIN is to be a Duke.

MISHAPS TO DEPARTED NEGROES.

About 420 colored colonists were embarked from the vicinity of Fortress Monroe in April last, under a contract of Messrs. FORBES and TUCKERMAN, of New-York, for the Isle of Arache. These colored people, the *Chronicle* says, seems to have been the subjects of misfortune from the day of their departure. On their voyage the small pox broke out among them and they suffered beyond description. Owing to the mismanagement of those in charge of them, their sufferings were, if possible, increased after their arrival at the Island of Arache from want of attention and proper accommodation, although the President, in the contract, *expressly* stipulated that everything should be done to promote their comfort. Their hardships were represented to be so great, and the prospect of their amelioration seemed so slight that Secretary ASHER, under the direction of the President, dispatched Mr. *D. C. DOSSNER*, of Indiana, to examine into their condition; and Mr. LINCOLN determined upon his report to have them returned to the country without delay. Accordingly the ship *Marcia C. Day* was sent to the Isle of Arache during the month of February, and yesterday the vessel returned and cast anchor in the Potomac a few miles below this city, near Alexandria, with the surviving colonists, now 260 in number, on board.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Late Election Carried by the Free State Party.

Movement to Erect a New State Out of East Tennessee.

A GLANCE AT THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Rapid Enlistment of Negro Troops at Nashville.

CHANGES AT CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

Since my last the results of the elections in the various counties of Tennessee have become known, and may be declared a triumphant victory of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State. As to those *gentlemen who have been placed in power in our* immediate midst, they are high-toned, loyal Southerners—every one of them. The meeting which nominated them was made up of the loyal citizens of Nashville, from the Mayor down to the humblest. They were mostly members of the Union Club, and met in the hall devoted to the accommodation of that organization. The truly loyal people of this city are the most bitter toward rebels, and less inclined to tender pardon than our officers on duty here. Therefore you will not think it strange when I inform you that the motto which was adopted by this meeting was "Emancipation, confiscation and extermination." This is the sentiment of *Union* men, most all of whom are slaveholders, with relatives and friends in the rebel army. Some days previous to the meeting a number of questions were propounded to the candidates for office, the tenor of which may be reduced to the following simple interrogatory: "Are you, heart, soul and body, in favor of the Federal Government; do you sincerely desire the suppression of the rebellion and the punishment of its leaders, *and do you ardently wish to see the immediate annihilation of the system of Slavery in the State of Tennessee?*" All those candidates who answered in the affirmative, as far as heard from, have received the unbounded support of the loyal portion of our people, and have been elected. Those who hemmed and hawed, in answering the questions, received the votes of those men who dared to perjure themselves, and just enough to announce them as candidates and at the same time proclaim their ingloricus defeat.

The majority in this county will reach about nine hundred odd, the vote entire being slightly under a thousand. All who voted subscribed to the oath interposed by the Government, which carried the day. Had the taking of the President's amnesty oath been a sufficient test of loyalty on the part of "prodigals," and others whose sympathies are not with us, the State would have been boldly turned over to secession rulers, right in the face and eyes of a hundred thousand Federal soldiers. It would have been a calamity of frightful proportions, indeed, had not the malicious intentions of the Disunionists and Pro-Slavery mobs of this section of the South been checkmated by the caustic instrument proclaimed by the Governor. Mr. E. H. CARRELL, who officiates in the "oath-taking department," announces that so far twelve hundred citizens of this county have subscribed to the President's oath. This is ten hundred more than all the votes cast, and had not the rights of suffrage been conditionally denied them, which party would have triumphed on Saturday last?—not the party in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but those who are opposed to it—the Peace party, of course, would have won the day. You have no idea of the great importance of the result—it is the great political achievement of the day, and is worth as much as one of GRANT'S magnificent victories. It is the death-blow to treason and its Copperhead accompaniments, and Copperheadism and its treasonable tendencies, and will inflict serious wounds upon those who have urged a timid, shameful crowd of "prodigals" and lukewarm Unionists (with nigger on the brain) to perjure themselves "to defeat the Abolitionists."

The question of separating East Tennessee from the State proper is being urged by the residents of that section, and the subject is one which must elicit lively discussion. The leading men, as a majority, and the masses of that portion of the State are enthusiastic upon the subject of division, and will endeavor to bring it about in some way. The Union men of this and the western sections will oppose it, as it will throw them entirely out into the cold. The loyal men of Middle and West Tennessee depend on East Tennessee for assistance, and should that portion of the State declare itself independent, the most serious difficulties imaginable will have to be encountered here. Those who are in favor of this separation, are also in favor of adding to their domains small slices of Georgia and North Carolina. The question of separation, and the policy of establishing an independent State, was warmly urged at a convention which met at Greenville, E. T., in the latter part of the Summer of 1861. At this convention, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject, which body respectfully declined the prayer. Now, in all probability, the people will take advantage of the secession ordinance. The middle and west portions of the State "voted themselves out of the Union," while East Tennessee in thunder tones refused its cooperation. The Chattanooga *Gazette*, the only daily paper in the State east of Nashville, is in favor of separation, and urges the people to immediately set themselves at work, and if possible to add Northern Georgia and Western North Carolina, the people of whom, it is understood, are in favor of attaching themselves under this new programme.

The return of the veterans daily adds to the animation and bustle of this once haughty city. For the past four days almost four thousand of these fellows have arrived, all of whom look happier, if anything, than when they passed the other way. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived here on Friday night. When this regiment left for home there were between two and three hundred members; they return with nearly twelve hundred *men*. The Ninth Ohio left here with three hundred, and return with nine hundred men. The Tenth Illinois went home with three hundred men, and returned with nearly six hundred. A glance at the barracks books yesterday informed me that most of the returning regiments pass through with an increase of at least two hundred men. The veteran arrangement has been a great success indeed.

The raising of colored troops is progressing finely in this department, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. Already Tennessee has raised and equipped twelve regiments, and more are being formed, as will be seen by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 39.—The raising of two regiments of infantry of African descent, will be commenced at this point without delay, under the direction of Col. T. J. MORGAN, commanding Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. MORGAN will receive all recruits enlisted by Mr. J. A. BROOKS, Agent for recruiting colored troops, as well as those recruited at such other stations as he may establish, and organize them into companies under command of the officers of his regiment, until officers are appointed.

One of these regiments will be composed of such men only as can pass the physical examination required of all men enlisting in the military service of the United States. The other will be composed of the classes of colored men capable of performing the ordinary fatigue duties of a military depot; and as soon as companies are organized, they will be subject to such details for fatigue duty as the Commanding-General of the department may direct.

WM. W. WARNER, Chief Engineer U. S. Mil. R. R. Division of the Mississippi, has been appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment named above.

The Major-General commanding the department will nominate for appointment the additional field and staff officers, selecting such as he may deem best fitted for the service. Their names will be reported to the Bureau of Colored Troops at Washington, D. C., through Capt. R. S. MUNDY, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Com. Org. U. S. C. T., when the appointments will be forwarded and the regiments receive their designations.

The *Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance Departments will fill Col. MORGAN'S requisitions for* the necessary stores.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.
(Signed) WM. S. WHIPPLE, A. A. Gen.

Capt. SIBELL, (of New-York,) of the Fifteenth Regulars, has been appointed Colonel of a new regiment from the State.

Maj. MCMICHAEL, (of Philadelphia,) A. A. G. on THOMAS' staff, has been appointed Colonel of a new Pennsylvania regiment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

I have never belonged to the crowd comprising the "On to Richmond" phalanx, but always took a lively interest and enthusiasm upon the occasions of such expeditions as STONEMAN'S and KILPATRICK'S. I *take a great amount of stock in the Grant concern*: and, therefore, do not believe all that has been published as his views regarding the Federal occupation of the rebel capital. First—if that is Gen. GRANT'S opinion, those Washington newspaper gentlemen must have guessed at it, and curiously guessed right, as there can be no instance found where Gen. GRANT has made public any of his intentions. Again, I do not believe Gen. GRANT means to march an army to Richmond. He may place all the armies in motion at the same time—I think he will. All the troops in Texas are being hurried to New-Orleans. This is for something. One can easily guess what the movement in that direction is for. Lastly, I incline to the opinion that Richmond will fall during the coming Summer, whether the Army of the Potomac moves or not. The moral and political effect of the downfall of Richmond, and Charleston as well, would electrify the nation. Therefore, I am in favor of capturing both of these places, and of course have *my plan for doing it.*

Since my last letter there has been a change in the military situation in East Tennessee. Gen. SCHOFIELD, on Wednesday last, moved out to Mossy Creek, and established his headquarters there, with Gen. COX as Chief of Staff in the field, leaving Gen. FOSTER to conduct affairs at Knoxville, with Mile of Post Chief of Staff. Knoxville is said to be steadily improving in health and cleanliness. The commissariat is much better supplied, and all connected with the Army of the Ohio draw full rations of everything. The Lamar House, one of the hotels which has been seized for hospital purposes, and well known to all travelers as one of the best and most convenient hotels in the South, will be released the coming week, and will resume its old business. Two trains run each way daily from Knoxville, the one going east running as far as Strawberry Plains. The bridge which was to have been finished this week at Loudon was almost totally destroyed during the late rise in the river, which came up twenty-one feet in twenty-four hours. Two months' work by three thousand men was all knocked to pieces in the space of ten hours. Work has been resumed upon it, however, and the Howe Truss style of bridge will be put up. It will not admit of the running of trains much before the 1st of June.

The elections passed off quietly in East Tennessee—the candidates favoring emancipation and the separation of East Tennessee receiving a majority of the votes cast. The rebel army's pickets are at Greenville, nearly sixty miles from Knoxville. It is believed that the two divisions of GRANGER'S Corps will soon be sent back to their old command—the Army of the Cumberland. WOOD'S Division is at present at Newmarket, in the advance, except one brigade, which is stretched along from Dandridge to Knoxville. SHERMAN'S Division is still at Lowden. Provost-Marshal-General CAREW has arrived, and is again fulfilling the duties of his office.

Chattanooga is undergoing a great change. There are about three thousand Northern mechanics and tradesmen there, including the bridge builders and ship carpenters. Immense Government storehouses are being erected, one of which is to be four hundred feet long. The railroads are all in good running order, and the track is being laid on the Georgia road, and trains will be running to Ringgold the latter part of next week. At present there are six boats running on the Tennessee, between Chattanooga and London, two of which often make a through trip to Knoxville. Most all of the hospitals are being vacated, and very little sickness prevails in the army just at the present time. Two more boats will be ready for launching next week, and the work on the bridge is progressing finely. A negro regiment will do provost duty here next week.

The news from Huntsville, where the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Gen LOGAN, is encamped is interesting, as far as politics are concerned. A few nights ago there was quite an enthusiastic gathering of Union men took place, the Hon. JERE. CLEMENS being the President.

Occasionally a squad of guerrillas turn up in some of the central counties, but as a general thing these cusses are getting scarce, from the fact, probably, that they have been pretty roughly handled of late. A few days ago Col. SCOTT had a lively fight near Carthage with a gang, losing about thirty men in killed and wounded. He killed, captured and wounded nearly the whole band, which numbered over a hundred. Ten guerrillas were also captured in Lincoln County, and several fights have occurred in Sequatchie valley, about twenty miles from Chattanooga.

The following named soldiers from the Middle States died in the hospitals here, and at the front, during the past week, ending the 12th:

Cyrus Lodge, Co. A, 143d New-York.
D. H. Stillwell, Co. I, 134th New-York.
Thos. J. Shaw, Co. E, 143d New-York.
F. E. Hicks, Co. A, 143th New-York.
D. D. Bloomfield, Co. G, 143d New-York.
Martin Kum, Co. I, 23d New-Jersey.

DIVIDING THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, March 13.

The Nashville *Times* publishes the call for the Nashville-Greeneville Convention and asks:

What is up?

Does East Tennessee intend to separate from rebellious Middle and West Tennessee, and organize a separate State *a la* West Virginia? We would not be surprised if this should happen.

We are not authorized to announce the intentions of the gentlemen who may attend the meeting on the 16th, nor can we say what their action may be, *but we can and will say, that there is a deep seated determination on the part of the loyal people of East Tennessee* to sever the political ties which have so long bound them to *"rebellious" Middle and West Tennessee.*

The people of this section, long before the war, had just cause of complaint against the people of Middle and West Tennessee in the aggregate. Every occasion was embraced to heap on our heads continually and reproach. We have been taunted for our poverty, and scored for our alleged ignorance. We have been sneeringly told that we were peculiarly a burden to our fellow-citizens on the other side of the mountains, and that we were, socially, a disgrace to the State. For many years, we were never permitted to have a Chief Magistrate chosen from our section, and would not until the present hour, had not the necessities of the Democratic party compelled them to make a compromise out of the only man in the State that they could elect—ANDREW JOHNSON. This was before the war.

After the surrender of Fort Donelson, and the rush of armed traitors to capture the Federal capital, the leaders of Middle and West Tennessee, mixed by the interregnum in our own midst, inaugurated a system of vindictive persecutions against East Tennessee almost incredible. A universal howl for the blood of East Tennesseeans was raised in every town and county in Middle and West Tennessee. The members imprisoned like felons, whipped like slaves, and hung like murderers, attest the fearful success of these monsters in human shape. A still more numerous class only escaped these miseries by precipitate flight to the mountains. After all these things, is it to be wondered at that the people of East Tennessee should desire to cut aloof from those who have never been their friends.

A PORTENTOUS DISPATCH.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, March 13.

If the late G. P. R. JAMES had enjoyed the inestimable privilege of being a news reporter for the Associated Press, how he would have gloated over the following dispatch, the only one, by the way, received from the front, yesterday:

"Four of the enemy's cavalry passed across our front to Catoosa Springs. They returned after staying a short time."

This would have been *sufficient material for two* large-sized novels in the hands of the late Mr. JAMES, for he never had more than two horsemen, and often manufactured an entire book out of "one solitary horseman."

A FEMALE DOCTOR IN THE WESTERN ARMY.

Miss MARY C. WALKER, M. D., who arrived here last week, with orders to report to Dr. FRANCIS, for duty, has been ordered to report to Col. DAN. MCCOOK, commanding a brigade in Jeff. C. Davis' division. She left yesterday for Gordon's Mills, where the brigade is now stationed. The young lady is very *pretty, and is said to thoroughly understand her profession.* We imagine that the bitter pills which the rebels of Col. MCCOOK'S brigade take hereafter, will be deprived of a great proportion of their nausea by the fair hands which prescribe them.

DEATH OF COL. MIHALOTZY.

Col. GEZA MIHALOTZY was born in the City of Pesth, in Hungary. He received a military education, and took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9; came to this country in 1850. He settled in Chicago, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. VALENDA. At the outbreak of the rebellion he raised a company for the three months' service, in Chicago, and was elected Captain. His company was the first that left Chicago. At the expiration of his first term of service he actively engaged in organizing the Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of it in November, 1861. On the resignation of Col. HOENER, received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-fourth. He was with the regiment under Gen. TUNCHIN, at the capture of Bowling Green. He was also in the battles of Rankin's Ferry, Jefferson Pike, Sugar River, Hoover's Gap, Duz Gap, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

He died on Friday afternoon last, from the effects of a wound he received in the night skirmish at Buzzard's Roost, during the recent reconnoissance. As a regimental commander Col. MIHALOTZY stood very high in the estimation of his military superiors, and the social virtues which endeared him to all, received by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GEN. SIGEL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of West Virginia Legislators by Guerrillas—Some of the Miscreants Taken—Gen. Averill's Health.

SHARPSBURG, Sunday, March 20.

Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be GILMAN'S men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan County, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. BROWNE, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. WHEAT, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Soon after it was known that the rebels had dashed into Bath, Gen. SIGEL ordered a force of cavalry in pursuit, with orders to attack them wherever they found them. The latest information here is, that the pursuing force overtook them, and succeeded in taking some of them prisoners.

Gen. SIGEL seems determined to do all he can to prevent such raids in future.

Gen. AVERILL, who was lying dangerously ill at Martinsburgh last night, is recovering. This will be gratifying news to his friends.

Gen. SIGEL is still actively engaged in the reorganization of the troops of this department.

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD passed GRAFTON in the East bound train to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Veterans on Furlough—Movements of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman—Cotton Sales.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 19.

Memphis dates to the 17th have been received.

Brig.-Gen. BUCKLAND arrived to-day and assumed command of the District of Cairo, vice Brig.-Gen. REID, relieved.

Brig.-Gen. VEATCH arrived this morning from Memphis.

The Twentieth Illinois and Eleventh Wisconsin veteran regiments arrived this morning en route home. The Twentieth Ohio and Fifteenth Illinois have passed up for Cincinnati.

There was a general depression in the Memphis cotton market on the 16th, with a further decline of about 2c. @ lb. on all qualities. There have been no transactions worthy of note. Good Middling 58c. @ 60c.; fair Middling, 63c. The steamer *Jago* had arrived with 128 bales.

The steamer *Hope* arrived this evening from New-Orleans, having on board the Thirty-seventh Illinois veterans, en route home, and a cargo of sugar and molasses, and 23 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Metropolitan*, from below, brought up the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery from Fort Hudson, veterans on furlough.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 19.

Gen. GRANT passed through here to-night, en route for Washington.

Gen. SHERMAN also passed through here to-night, en route for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 20.

Gen. GRANT and staff arrived here this morning, and left to-night for Washington.

Gen. SHERMAN also arrived here this morning.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 18.

The weather continues unsettled. A thunder shower at mid-day deluged the streets with water, ending with hail in sufficient quantities to whiten the ground, permitting considerable indulgence in the sport of snow-balling, an unprecedented event for this city. The prospect is that the ground will become thoroughly saturated before the weather settles, and, consequently, the former prices for breadstuffs are no longer anticipated. Domestic butter may be looked for again in the markets, lessening the demand for the imported article.

Arrived, ship *Richard Rednore*, from New-York.

A letter, dated MANZANILLA, Feb. 15, says that the United States Consul, BLAKE, who recently killed an American sailor who had deserted from the United States steamer *Saginaw*, was tried at Colerna on the 6th, before a Mexican court, and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be shot. Before the day for the execution arrived, however, BLAKE escaped from prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 19.

The primary elections for the Convention to choose delegates to the Union State Convention on the 28th have been held this week in most of the counties. The only question at issue is, shall the State Convention send delegates to the Baltimore Convention who are friends or opponents within the Union organization of Senator CONNESS.

Both the CONNESS and Anti-CONNESS factions profess to favor the nomination of President LINCOLN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 20.

Ships *Carrier Dove*, *Lookout* and *Success*, from New-York, ar

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Cedar	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	April 23	New-York	Southampton.
Bazonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

TO AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Bazonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Fredk. Nicholas	Mar. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Costa Rica	Mar. 26	New-York	Navassa.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Boston Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

A complete NEW ASSORTMENT of SILKS and DRESS GOODS just received.

NO NEW TISSUES FOR DRESSES.

PLAIN MOZAMBIQUE GRENADINE, a double width, at 25 cents; worth 50 cents.

PLAIDED GOAT'S HAIR, doth's width, at 25 cents; worth 50 cents.

BAREGE GRENADINE, 50 cents; worth 75 cents.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

An elegant assortment of EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES received per recent steamers.

AT RETAIL.

Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway (corner Grand-st.)

Just received per steamers:

Pinrobes, Grenadines, Hernanis, Crap de Chine, Drap de Zoubaix, Drap de Biarits, Poplin de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.,

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS AT RETAIL, AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)

Extra Rich Plain, Moire, Exquisa, &c.

Also,

FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

And at stores Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,

in great variety,

AT RETAIL.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING AND MILLINERY.

In connection with the Mourning Department

WILL BE OPENED,

on MONDAY, March 21, including all the latest Paris shapes.

LORD & TAYLOR,

at store Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., only.

LEGRAINS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CAREY'S OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS IN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUES, ROTONDAS and CIRCULARS,

Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, when will be exhibited

THE McKENZIE CIRCULAR,

which is expected to create the greatest sensation of the season.

GEORGE CAREY, No. 476 Broadway, (Late Charles Street & Co.)

PARIS GLACE SILKS,

One case just received

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CASH BOYS WANTED.

Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

New Goods just received.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, TIES, SILK, MERINO, LAMBS' WOOL, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON SHIRTS, DRAWERS and HOSE.

Alexandre's Dressed and Undressed KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

CLOAKS!!!!

at

DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE,

in all the

NEWEST SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,

for

LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS ever exhibited,

COMBINING UTILITY with ELEGANCE, and

DURABILITY with CHEAPNESS.

Also,

CHILDREN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT for

VARIETY and EXTENT is UNSURPASSED.

ALSO,

"OIL-BOILED BLACK SILK, FROM 75 TO 93 50.

"LADIES FOLLOW WAITER UPON.

C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 364 Bowery.

FAMILY MOURNING.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 341 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Jetaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henrietta and Crape Cloths, 7-8 and 4-4. Tribets for Shawls, Crapes, Bareges, Crape Barets, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berage, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Fancy Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. Eerskin Crapes, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 341 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO MILLINERY GOODS MERCHANTS.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee on Millinery Goods for the Fair in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, respectfully inform the trade that they are prepared to receive contributions in money or merchandise, which can be sent to either of the committee,

JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman, No. 841 Broadway,
GEORGE H. SANFORD, No. 70 Franklin-st.
B. F. BEEDMAN, No. 337 Broadway.
CHARLES FORMAN, No. 632 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHINTZES.

On hand and momentarily receiving, English and French Chintzes of the newest designs, for Parlor Slip Covers; also a superb assortment Cretonne and other varieties suitable for Cottage and Bedroom Curtains.

Jaquards,	Dimities,
Bazzas,	Hollands,
French Drills,	Striped Damasks,

with every other variety of material used for SLIP COVERINGS of Furniture and Carriages, Chintze Bindings, Border, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway,

Beg "earnestly" to call to all kinds of Housekeeping and Upholstery Dry Goods, and are now offering at retail all the best makes and styles of

Shirting Linens,	Shades,
Linen Sheetings,	Shade Hollands,
Pillow Linens,	Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,	Chintzes,
Towelings,	Cornices,
Napkins,	Tab'e and Piano Covers,
Damask Cloths,	Satin Damasks,
Doyleys,	Brocatels,
Towels,	Reps,
Cotton Sheetings,	Printed Lastings,
Domestic Shirtings,	Worsted Damasks,
White Goods,	Turkey Reds,
Quilts,	Tassels,
Blankets,	Cords,
Printeds,	Gimp, &c., &c.,

in the greatest variety; and, as they make a specialty of this line of trade, are prepared to show the finest assortment in the City. Persons about to furnish houses will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 459 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late Importers' advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than Importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

AT PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,

(Late W. K. Peyton,)

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

On MONDAY, March 21, 1864,

we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales of Thursday and Friday, at a sacrifice on the cost of importation.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

SMALL NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard.
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fast feeds, and choice, at 87½.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 37½.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the usual value.

ALSO,

BLACK SILKS, at 62½, 75, 87½, to $1.
(Worth $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.)
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS, at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, to $2.
(25 per cent. less than present sales.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS, (without lustre, for mourning), at $1 50 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn, at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.

Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

We have great bargains to offer this week.

SMALL PLAID POPLINS (new designs) at 25c. a yard.
RICH STRIPED and FIGURED POPLINS, at 37c. 62½, and 75c.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 25, 37½, and 44.
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, silk and wool, at 50c. to $1.
BLACK and WHITE POPLINS, at 25c. and 37c.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

A magnificent stock of these fashionable dress fabrics, in all the desirable shades of DRAB, STEEL, FRENCH GRAY, GUIR, LAVENDER, MAUVE, BROWN, TAN, GREEN, BLUE, WHITE and BLACK.

ALSO

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

in great variety, very cheap.

ALSO,

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A large assortment of ZEPHYR AND BERLIN WOOL, TISSUE GRENADINE, CHALLIE, CASHMERE, STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS, of the latest styles imported.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE with all the choice designs intended for the season, of our celebrated manufacture

FRENCH, BRITISH, BELGIAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and MELTONS, at every price from $4 50 to $32.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.

Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 314 Bowery, Who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upward of twenty years.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, (Late W. K. Peyton,) No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS AND SWISS MUSLINS,

BISHOPS AND VICTORIA LAWNS,
COLORED MARSEILLES,
BRILLIANTES, TIDIES,
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
BED and TABLE LINENS, &c.
FRESH DESIRABLE GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make large additions to their POPULAR STOCKS,

SILKS, ORGANDIES,
BAREGES, MOHAIRS,
CRETONNE CLOTH,
MOZAMBIQUES, DELAINES, CHALLIES,
PURE PARIS GOAT'S HAIR, &c., &c.
MONDAY, March 21.
Broadway and 10th st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

LATE SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Have just imported a fine stock

BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,

and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

LATE SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,

Have just received in store a MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

LATE SOLOMON & HART,

Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing Season), including

SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 361 GRAND-ST. are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, just arriving, at less than cost. Purchasers, Upholsterers and Housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

FANCY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 337 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's coats and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' wardrobes, shawls, hats, bonnets, &c., &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and infants' dresses; ladies' ready-made under-garments. Stamped handkerchiefs, &c.; infants and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed clothes; braiding, worsted and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed promptly.

DRY GOODS.

Gold,		New Styles.	
Opaque,	WINDOW SHADES	1863.	CORNICES
White,		Swiss Lace,	
Buff,		Nottingham	
Green		Lace,	
and Blue		Lace Lace,	
Holland.		Muslin,	
Keyes		Brocatel,	
Patent		Reps,	
Fixtures,		Terry Cloth,	
and all		Japanese do.,	
other		Damask,	
Improved		Cornices,	
Styles.		And all other	
		Trimmings.	

G. L. & C. E. KELTY, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

BARGAINS IN LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, MARCH 21,

2,000 PIECES SUPERIOR 4-4 SHIRTINGS LINENS, AT 20 PER CENT. BELOW MARKET PRICES.

Also,

Plain, Plaid and Striped Muslins.

Percales, Madapolams, Brilliantes, French Cambrics, Mulls, Nainsooks, Organdie, Swiss, Jaconets, &c.,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Marseilles and other Quilts, in new and choice designs, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Just received,

1,000 PAIRS SUPER WHITNEY BLANKETS.

All sizes.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

NOVELTIES IN PARIS AND LYONS SPRING SILKS,

WILL BE OPENED ON

MONDAY, MARCH 21,

Consisting of

Plain, Striped, Chene and Broche Silks,

THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

An extensive variety of PARIS FOULARDS,

Together with a full assortment of

PLAIN-COLORED TAFFETAS, GROS D'ATHENS, POULT D'SOIES, &c.

Also,

"Black Taffetas" and "Drap de France,"

In widths suitable for Dresses and Mantillas.

Armures, Gros d'Amerigues, Poult de Soies,

Gros d'Ecosse, Armure Royal, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, MARCH 21,

10 CASES SCOTCH TWEEDS, FOR SPRING WEAR,

In Plain and Fancy Designs,

Manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade.

Also,

A full assortment of

SPRING CLOAKINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,

Pique, Marseilles and Coutil for Corsets,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ABBATT & EATHBUN,

Under St. Nicholas Hotel,

No. 501 BROADWAY,

having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

and attained a degree of excellence rarely equalled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

of the latest styles and best workmanship.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Officers.

FURNISHING GOODS in great variety,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

embracing

WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.

COUVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

AT KINZEY'S,

EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

ANOTHER LOT OF WET GOODS

FROM THE STEAMSHIP BOHEMIAN

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MUSLINS, LACES, ETC. SOME VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS.

10,000 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c.
5,000 GENT'S ALL LINEN HEMMED, 8c.
2,000 GENT'S COLORED BORDERED, 5c., 10c., 12c.
2,500 FINE LINEN HEMSTITCHED, 10c.
3,000 WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $1 50.

LACES FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS.

EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

2,000 GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS, 25c.

SPRING RIBBONS ALL THE NEW STYLES FROM 12c. A YARD UP.

STRAW BONNETS.

NEW STYLES AND COLORS.

2,000 NEEDLE-WORK DOUBLE BANDS, 10c.
2,500 NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 12c. UP.

FURNISHING GOODS CHEAP.

10,000 SPOOLS 200-YARD COTTONS, 3c.
1,500 DOZEN SPOOL COTTONS, 25c. DOZEN.
2,000 DOZEN SEWING SILKS, 25c. DOZEN.
3,000 READ NETS, 10c., 20c., 25c.
BEST PINS, 2c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
FRENCH WORKING COTTON, White & Colors, 2c.
FINE 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
5,000 BUNDLES AND BOXES HAIR-PINS, 2c.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.

BUTTONS, BRAIDS, GIMPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, PORTE-MONNAIES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

GLOVES CHEAP.

LOTS OF SPRING GLOVES, 12c. PAIR UP.
KID GLOVES, 25c., 37½c., 50c.
2,500 GENT'S NECK-TIES, 5c. UP.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP LOT OF COTTON HOSE, 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,000 PAIRS EXTRA HEAVY HOSE, 25c.
2,000 PAIRS EXTRA RIBBED HOSE, 25c.
2,000 PAIRS REGULAR MADE, 25c.
1,500 PAIRS LADIES' SILK HOSE, 50c.
1,500 PAIRS LADIES' HOSE, 15c., 16c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 PAIRS HALF HOSE, 12c., 16c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 PAIRS GENTS' HEAVY RIBBED, 25c.
2,000 PAIRS EXTRA FINE HALF HOSE, 25c.

THE BEST HOSE ROOM IN THE CITY FOR 25c. GENTS' SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS.

GOODS FROM AUCTION DAILY.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE TO CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

AT KINZEY'S,

Nos. 276 and 278 6th-av., Between 23d and 24th sts.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE, consisting of

Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Real and Imitation Blonds.
Point Applique and Point Gaze Laces.
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils.
Barbes, Collarets, Points, Shawls and Mantillas.
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety.
Turtan Plaid Sash Ribbons.

Together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,

will offer on MONDAY, March 21,

1 case HEAVY IRISH LINENS, at 62c., worth 75c.
1 case HEAVY IRISH LINENS, at 75c., worth 87c.

The above were slightly damaged on the voyage, and will be sold only by the piece.

Also, 200 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly damaged, at 10c., 12½c., 15c. to 20c.—a great bargain.

R. H. MACY,

NOW OPEN

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,

BEST QUALITY,

AT LOW PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 BROADWAY,

Have now open a full assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

of every variety,

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED SILKS,
COLORED GROUND MARSEILLES, broche figures.
WHITE GROUND MARSEILLES, PLAIN AND FIGURED,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES, ROBES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

FULL LINES OF EMBROIDERED BANDS, COLLARS, EDGINGS, SETTS, SLEEVES, &c., from auction.

Also, new styles in LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES.

Every description of HOSIERY.

Ladies' KID GLOVES, good quality, 50 cents per pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

MILLINERY SILKS, THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

Also, full lines of WHITE AND BLACK BLONDS AND MILLINERY LACES.

Cheap MALINES, ILLUSIONS, GUIPURES, THREAD and other LACES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-sts.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!

Received every day, from auction and various manufacturers. Opened for MONDAY, over one hundred dozen of ladies', misses' and boys' BONNETS, HATS and BLOOMERS; this season's manufacture and importation, comprising every description in Canton Hair, Fluted de Chines, Dunstable, Splits, Fedoras, Tuscans and other BRAIDS.

We always sell Straw goods below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPRING CLOAKS.

SPRING CLOAKS.

OPENING DAY AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,

No. 347 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

On TUESDAY, March 22.

We will offer the richest and most elegant styles of Spring Cloaks and Mantillas.

CROSBY & McDANIELS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

1,000 CARTOONS OF IMPORTED AND OTHER FRENCH FLOWERS.

Some styles cannot be seen elsewhere. Largest stock in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-sts.

Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,

Also, PLAIDS, BROCADES and OMBRES. Every width. From auction. Ready MONDAY, March 21.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $3; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 62c. Also Worley's Paris master patent corsets; Misses' corsets, paris steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, rest and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 826 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

EXAMINE OUR RIBBONS.
EXAMINE OUR STRAW GOODS.
EXAMINE OUR BONNET SILKS.
EXAMINE OUR MILLINER'S LACES.
EXAMINE OUR FLOWERS.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY TRIMMINGS.

☞ We sell our lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call on

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

The largest stock in the City to be seen at M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

STRAW BONNETS.

Just received, fifty cases of choice and richest styles, which will be sold at a small advance by the single one or case.

M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

RIBBONS.

Our stock in this department is replete with all the new shades of the season. The trade supplied by the yard or piece, at a small advance.

M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' STRAW TURBANS AND BLOOMERS,

For all ages; the largest assortment in the City to be seen at M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.

I would respectfully invite our customers and ladies generally to our annual opening of Spring Millinery, which will take place on Thursday next, 24th inst.

M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER

Millinery of the latest shape and styles will be opened on THURSDAY, March 24, at

SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 725 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that her usual semi-annual opening of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, March 24.

A CARD.—MRS. S. SCOTT'S MILLINERY Establishment, No. 497 Broadway, will be open for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY, the 24th instant. Pattern bonnets of exquisite styles now ready for the trade.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the Mirror of Fashion now ready.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE AMERICAN CARD Company's NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS, NATIONAL EMBLEMS. They are not only the prettiest cards made, but they suit the popular idea. The suits are EAGLES, SHIELDS, STARS and FLAGS. COLONEL in place of King, GODDESS OF LIBERTY for Queen, MAJOR for Jack. All the games can be played as readily as with cards bearing foreign emblems. Two packs, in elegant card cases, sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Address AMERICAN CARD COMPANY, No. 168 William-st., or No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. VOLUME VIII, NO. XVI. MARCH, 1864.

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VII. Kepler and his Discoveries.
VIII. Ancient and Modern Belief in a Future Life.
IX. Notices and Criticisms.

The present number closes the eighth volume and fourth year of the Review. Terms: $5 a year, in advance. General Agents, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-street.

E. I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor, No. 46 Bible House, New-York.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."

A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 50, can be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Orowell's, No. 402 Broadway; Miller & Matthews' No. 707, Broadway; Sandolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 923 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Scott, Authony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts.

Besides the daily bulletins of the Fair and lists of contributors, the Spirit of the Fair will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs. Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent writers.

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING of LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.,

Just finished from a recent photograph, and is the first and largest one published of him as a Lieutenant-General.

Engraved surface, 16x14 inches; on paper, 19x14 inches.

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Sent free by mail on receipt of the price. Agents can do well with it. Address

J. C. BUTTRE, Publisher, No. 48 Franklin-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, Engravings and stereoscopic pictures.

Sold and leased Mammoth Bible to-day, cheap.
10,000 works on architecture, steam engines, dyeing, &c.
10,000 panoramic albums at our price.
100,000 works on botany, biography, &c., at your price.
200,000 scrap prints and engravings at any price.

LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Spruce.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY OF intelligence and refinement, would like to meet with a family that would treat her as a pleasant home, and in return would render any thing to make herself useful and agreeable; would like the country; would not object to travel with a lady and children, and is capable of managing matters at home; is fond of children. Address MATRON, Brooklyn Post-office.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN, OF MIDDLE age, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in a genteel family in New-York or vicinity; is much experienced in the care and management of children; can sew and make their clothes if desired; has no objection to take her meals with the help, if not Roman Irish; wages $15 per month; best references given. Address No. 9-St., Boston, Mass.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, NURSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.—Situations wanted for a number of excellent domestics who have unexceptionable Brooklyn references, and suitable for gentlemen's families in City and Country. To be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, to a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 218 Cherry, corner of 4th-av., first door to the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WITH GOOD REFERence wants a situation; is a first-class cook, and will assist with washing if required. Call at No. 16 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has the best of reference for objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST in washing, and a good baker wants a situation; best of City references given. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED; BY A first-class cook; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; excellent reference; can be seen at No. 40 11th-st., between 5th and 6th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOman, who is not afraid to work, a situation as cook and laundress; is a good baker; does up linens in style; wages $3 to $3. Call at No. 193 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and wait in a small private family; good reference given. Inquire at No. 295 Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Houston, 3d floor, back room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, just arrived from England, wishes a situation to do chamberwork, and assist in plain sewing. Call at No. 44 Lexington-st., from 11 to 1, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 99 Hayard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced woman as laundress; can do fluting, and is thoroughly competent; has the best of City references; would not object to going a short distance in the country in Summer. Apply for two days at No. 166 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as laundress; is thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 16th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant girl, a situation as laundress in a first-class family; understands fine washing and French finishing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 113 West 20th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS SE

REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE.

TO LET.

WATER WHEELS

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PRINTING.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Sells's Stratagem.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Feejee Giant, Giant Cow, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Pictures, &c., at all hours—Afternoon, Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer, and Tyrolean Vocalists, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 599 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Scottish Costume.

THE GREY-STONE THEATRON—Refined Variety Performances.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concert.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Lake Chasm.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

ART GALLERY—(No. 536 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Havana* and *George Washington* arrived from New-Orleans on Saturday, bringing news to the 13th inst. There was considerable activity in military circles. Gen. Banks was on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana, probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats has already started for that place. It was expected that rather formidable works of defence would be encountered by the iron-clads, between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria. Gen. Lee's cavalry had also left New-Orleans, their destination supposed to be to the westward. An order had been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 18th. The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 100 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Washington on Saturday, by the prevalence of rumors that the rebel army had crossed the Rapidan and was making an offensive movement. Nothing more serious occurred, however, than the crossing and repulse of a small party of rebels at Howton's Ford. The crossing at Fredericksburg was by a small force, who were driven back with a loss of twenty men captured. Stuart is said to be meeting his cavalry at Charlottesville and Fredericksburg, evidently with the intention of making some kind of a movement.

News from Chattanooga states that the rebels are in large force in front of Gen. Thomas' army. Gen. Hindman has resigned the command of his rebel corps, and Gen. Hood takes command in his place. Gen. Breckinridge takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that Gen. Price has again assumed command of the rebel army in Arkansas, and that he promises to lead them on to victory, and exhorts them to drive back the invader, and recover their lost territory.

The late rise in the Cumberland River has been used with the utmost activity in laying down immense supplies of Government stores at Nashville. Eighty-three steamers, carrying *forty thousand tons* of public stores, have reached or are en route to that city to discharge their cargoes. By the termination of high-water season the enormous amount of *two hundred thousand tons* will have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

Gen. Sigel, who has just assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, had a narrow escape from capture by the rebels a few days since. While at Martinsburgh he rode outside of his picket lines for some reason, and just at that moment a force of two hundred rebels rode between the General and his lines. Had they known of his presence, they could have captured him with ease.

On Saturday night a party of guerrillas, supposed to be a portion of Gilmore's band, made a dash into the village of Bath, Morgan County, West Virginia, and made prisoners of Mr. Bechtal, a State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the House of Delegates. Gen. Sigel at once ordered a pursuit, and some of the miscreants are reported to have been taken.

The election in Arkansas on the 15th resulted very gratifyingly to the Unionists of that State. Fifteen thousand votes were registered, and over ten thousand cast. A Free State Constitution was adopted, and the whole Free State ticket elected.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and his staff passed through Cincinnati last evening, from Louisville, on his way to Washington. Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman also arrived at Cincinnati last evening from his New-Orleans trip.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature, on Saturday, there was not much business done. In the Senate, the General Appropriation Bill was reported. A bill was passed to extend the provisions of the bill legalizing indebtedness created for bounty purposes. The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Dr. Swinburne, of Albany, as Health Officer of the City of New-York. In the Assembly, a bill was reported to prevent the publication of lotteries in this State. The Richmond County Bounty Bill was reported adversely, and the bill to incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank favorably. The Eleventh-avenue and High Bridge Railroad Bill, reported adversely on Friday, was reconsidered and recommitted. The bill to regulate the tariff of freight on the Hudson River Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The anniversary meeting for the American Sunday School Union was held last evening in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street. The secretary stated that the receipts of the Union for the past year were $51,000; that over 600 new schools had been organized, and 55,000 children gathered into them. Mr. Stephen Paxson, Rev. A. A. Willets, of Brooklyn, and others, addressed the audience, after which a large collection was taken up, and the meeting dismissed with the benediction.

Five influential Parsee merchants in London have recently contributed £500, (equal to nearly $4,000,) to be appropriated to the support of the negroes emancipated under the proclamation of the President of the United States. One-third of this sum has been received by Gov. Andrew through Mr. Russell Sturgis.

The Stock-market was rather less firm on Saturday than the day before, though prices yielded slowly. Gold 161¾ at the close of the day. Money easy.

The Hartford (Conn.) journals say that the quota of that State, under all calls, including the last for two hundred thousand men, has been filled, and that there is a surplus which will apply on any future call.

Flour was more active on Saturday, at uniform prices. All kinds of grain were quiet, at generally unchanged rates. Cotton, groceries and tallow remained as last noticed. Provisions were in moderate request, including pork, at drooping prices. Whisky was less active. Freights were rather quiet, with 458 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Restoration of Arkansas.

Arkansas has given a larger vote for the Union than even Louisiana, and is also ahead of her in the adoption of a Free State Constitution. Though the latest reduced "Confederate" State, it is yet the first of any to reconstitute itself on a Free State basis. It has been admirably prompt both in deciding and executing. Undoubtedly the chief cause of this superior promptitude over Louisiana and Tennessee is the fact that the slave population of the State has been at no time more than one third as large. On account of the comparative newness of the country, the large slaveholders *were comparatively very few*, and the great majority of the people had no slaves at all. It was only by the most villainous chicanery that the Secession Convention was elected which professed to take Arkansas out of the Union. Slavery did not supply the same stimulus in that State that it did in some of the others. It is not at all strange that when brought back by force, she so much more readily accepts the result, and adapts her social system to the new order of things.

There has been some apprehension that a disagreement which has existed to some extent between the Military Commander, Gen. Steele, and some of the leading citizens, respecting the best plan of restoration, would delay, if not absolutely frustrate, the movement. But the largeness of the vote given, and the decisiveness of the majority, evince that these dissensions were brought happily to an end; and the path now seems to be perfectly clear to the early and complete fulfillment of the will of the people just expressed. The Legislature will meet next month to elect Senators to Congress; the election has already taken place for Representatives to the House. The whole machinery of the State Government will soon be in operation throughout all parts of the State which have been reclaimed from rebel control, now amounting to nearly four-fifths. The rebel authorities are not blind to the fact that Arkansas is about to pass forever from their grasp, and have again put Gen. Price in the supreme command of the department, in order to make one last desperate effort for its recovery. We have no belief, however, that the demonstration will be pushed to any great length. It is too palpably impracticable for even rebel insanity to entertain seriously for any long period. Price, who has so often failed before in his operations upon that region, will find himself, after such a development and organization of Union feeling, baffled worse than ever.

The vote of Louisiana upon a Free State Constitution takes place next month, as does also that of Maryland. Tennessee will also pass upon the same question before the end of May. We may confidently reckon that before the Spring closes four Slave States will have become transformed by organic law into Free States, leaving but nine still under the thrall of the institution. Kentucky alone of the loyal States will enjoy the unenviable distinction of adhering to a relic of barbarism which is uniformly spurned by every regenerated rebel State, as incompatible with true devotion to the Union. As our arms advance, and the remaining rebel States successively yield to the old flag, beyond all doubt a Free State Government will be adopted in each. This result will be brought about with less difficulty *in some than in others, but it is sure to* come, sooner or later, to all alike. It will come not simply by the military effect of the President's Proclamation. It will obtain a more important sanction yet from the direct political action of the people. Arkansas was included in the Emancipation Proclamation; and, so far as that momentous document could avail, the freedom of the slave was already secured. Yet that did not hinder the people of Arkansas from ratifying, with the President's own approval, this extinction of Slavery in the State. Just such a popular ratification will be given in every other reclaimed State—destroying the last chance for cavilling against the legal effect of the proclamation, which the enemies of the President have denounced with such bitterness.

The President's method of reconstruction may now be considered to be "in the full tide of successful experiment." It is progressing with every promise of complete success. Every new application of it only furnishes new evidence of its wisdom. It will soon, we believe, be universally recognized to be the only true way—the way at once perfectly safe and perfectly effective.

What Should be Exterminated.—Our Nashville correspondent writes us that the motto and the sentiment of the Tennessee Unionists at the late election in that State was "Emancipation, Confiscation and Extermination." This, of course, does not imply that these Unionists are in favor of exterminating the population of the Southern States. We may expand the motto thus: Emancipation of slaves—Confiscation of rebel property, and Extermination of the rebellion, root and branch. In every Southern and in every Confederate State, there are large numbers of loyal people, as the present condition of things in the lately Confederate State of Tennessee itself bears witness. A telegraphic dispatch from the Capital of Arkansas, announces that at the election held last week in that State fifteen thousand loyal votes were registered, and ten thousand votes polled. We have no doubt that the same condition of things would be revealed in Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina to-day, if these States were freed from rebel rule, and the people allowed to express their unbiased opinions. Let the *rebellion* be utterly exterminated, but after that is done, we shall find in the population of the South excellent elements at hand for reconstruction.

More Trouble for the Country—Another First-Class Crisis.

We regret to learn from numerous sources that we are on the point of witnessing intermarriage on a grand scale between the whites and blacks of this Republic. It has, as most of our readers are aware, been long held by logicians of the Democratic school, that once you admit the right of a negro to the possession of his own person, and the receipt of his own wages, you are bound either to marry his sister, or give your daughter in marriage to his son. The formula into which this argument has always been thrown was this: If all blacks are fit to be free every white man is bound to marry a black: "Niggers" are blacks: Therefore every white man is bound to marry a "nigger."

We have given much study to this syllogism, but after some years of patient investigation, we have been unable to thoroughly comprehend it. We have been relieved from the necessity of puzzling our brains over it any longer, however, by the appearance of a pamphlet written by a Bowery Spiritual Medium, followed by an article in the *Tribune*, and another in the *Independent*, showing, not that it is the duty of those who oppose negro Slavery to marry negroes, but that it is a wise thing to do—that we thereby promote our own happiness and benefit our race. This, of course, relieved us of the necessity of devoting any further consideration to our obligations in the matter; so we begun to turn our attention to the question of expediency. We were fast reaching the conclusion that, right or wrong, the notions of the Caucasian race, and particularly of the Anglo-Saxon branch of it, on the subject of personal beauty during the last 2,000 years were so set, that it was not at all likely they would undergo any material change during the approaching Presidential campaign.

We find, however, from an article in the *World*, that we were mistaken, and that there is strong reason to believe that all unmarried Republicans of both sexes will marry negroes and negresses immediately after the meeting of the convention next Summer. Some young persons have determined on this course—which at first sight certainly seems extreme—out of what a Westerner would call "pure cussedness;" others are impelled to it out of spite to "Conservatives;" others out of a desire to improve the white race, and others from a desire to oblige Mr. Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*. But all are determined upon a matrimonial alliance with as deep blacks as they can find, without any regard to their social position or antecedents. Those who know anything of the difficulty that has always existed here as well as elsewhere in getting young people to marry particular whites, for the mere purpose of obliging their friends or serving their country, may well be astonished at this extraordinary revolution both in taste and sentiment. Its consequences are viewed with a good deal of apprehension in various quarters, and very reasonably.

The "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information" is, it is needless to say, a good deal excited about it, and after it was reported that the *Tribune's* last article had confirmed the young people in their intentions, a meeting was called at midnight on Saturday at Delmonico's, and Bishop Hopkins, Mr. James Brooks and the Count Joannes were telegraphed for. A corrupt waiter, however, got wind of the affair, and, for a small bribe, gave notice to the reporter of the *Evening Post* of what was going on, and that functionary obtained admission accordingly, by what we cannot help calling the *unworthy trick of presenting himself as the* author of a small work on "Negro Calves," with an appendix on "Heels." We ask pardon of our evening cotemporary for anticipating his report by mentioning that, after much deliberation, it was resolved that something had to be done, and that quickly, to prevent the degeneration of the white race on this continent by the unnatural alliance with blacks contemplated by the Republican party; that there was but one way of preventing this horrible consummation, and that was by the circulation of tracts, and of plaster casts, calculated to enlighten the public as to the probable effects of an intermixture of races, and to recall to their minds the standard of beauty, both male and female, which existed at the time of the Revolution. We believe we are not committing an indiscretion in mentioning that Professor Morse has been charged with the task of writing Tract No. 1, which is intended to show to young men and women the *logical* absurdity of marrying a negro. Bishop Hopkins is to furnish No. 2, which is to be devoted to proving that Ham was as bad a husband and father as he was a son. While an Italian gentleman, whose name we are not permitted to mention, has been engaged to furnish the association with 50,000 busts of the Medicean Venus and Apollo Belvidere, at one cent a piece, for distribution.

These are vigorous measures, well worthy both of their originators and of the crisis they are intended to meet; but we confess we cannot help doubting their success. Mr. Greeley's articles have sunk too deep in the public mind, and the exigencies of the campaign are too pressing to allow us to hope that many of the intended marriages will be postponed or broken off.

A Public Ware.—Why do not the Third and Fourth avenue Railroads, which terminate in front of the Astor House, put up a *waiting-room* for passengers on the open space which they occupy? A roof, if nothing more, would be a great public convenience, especially in rainy weather. The Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Seventh avenue Roads also terminate within half-a-block of the same spot, and all might join in erecting a building which would afford shelter and comfort to the patrons of them all. It is contrary to usage in this country, we are aware, to pay any attention to the wants of passengers, but these companies might, by a joint effort, strain a point for once, without doing themselves any material injury.

Steamers Between France and the United States.—Foreign nations are very naturally taking advantage of the entire disappearance of American steamers on the Atlantic, to take possession of the great commercial route between Europe and America. A company has been formed in France called the *Compagnie Generale Transatlantique*, which announces the speedy completion of two splendid steamers of the new line which they are about to establish between this port and Havre. The first of these, named the *Washington*, having made a most satisfactory trial trip, may be expected to arrive here in the month of May, to be followed in June by the second vessel, appropriately named the *Lafayette*. Their *regular days of departure will be announced* hereafter. These vessels were both built on the Clyde, and are of the largest and best class of sea-going steamers. The company announce that others of a similar character will be put upon the line as soon as possible. This was a favorite route for persons going directly to the Continent, while it was held by those capital vessels the *Arago* and *Fulton*, and it can scarcely fail to regain its former popularity. The office of the new company is at No. 7 Broadway, which will be remembered as the headquarters of the old American Havre line.

Would-be Prophets.—A Western exchange contains the following paragraph:

"It comes from reliable sources that during one of the consultations at the War Department, while the programme of future operations in Virginia was under discussion, Gen. Grant expressed his opinion in favor of the adoption of the Peninsular route to Richmond. Some of the *conferees*—who they were the public can infer—objected to it upon the ground that it had already been tried at the expense of defeat to the Union arms. To this Gen. Grant replied: 'Yes, but what other practicable route to Richmond has been tried *without defeat*, and what other route carried the Army of the Potomac as near to Richmond as that did?'"

It is not one of Gen. Grant's habits of mind to ventilate his military plans and purposes in advance; and it has thus far been one of his peculiarities to make his operations *surprises* both to friends and foes. We are just as much and just as little in the counsels of Gen. Grant as those who amuse themselves by drafting programmes of campaigns for him; we neither venture to say what he *will* do nor to instruct him as to what he *ought* to do; and all the revelations of his purposes, whether coming from "reliable" or other sources, may be set down as unmitigated bosh.

Amusements.

The announcements of the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's Theatre, the "Belle's Stratagem," for the benefit of Miss Fanny Morant; at Mrs. Woon's, (the Olympic,) Buckstone's comedy called "Leap Year," cast to the entire strength of the company; at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man"—(this popular drama was to have been withdrawn during the present week—the last of Mr. and Mrs. Florence's engagement—but the demands for its repetition were so numerous that it will retain its place on the bills to the end;) at Niblo's Garden, Miss Rumines, in the drama, with songs, called the "Enchantress;" at Barnum's Museum, the new spectacular drama of "Aphrosa," with its fine scenery and beautiful fountain effect.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck will commence a series of classes for instruction in the theory of music at Steinway's Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday. There will be three classes, graduated to every possible capacity in the pupil. The subjects embraced are: 1. Musical notation, the interval scales and keys, and the construction and analysis of chords. 2. The relationship of chords and modulation; the subject of melody with the constituent branches of rhythm and phrasing. 3. Writing in two, three and four parts, both strict and free style, including the figuration and imitation of the various parts. Mr. Goldbeck's reputation as a *composer is a sufficient guarantee of his ability to make* these classes both instructive and entertaining. The price of subscription is remarkably low, and will, we trust, induce the ambitious to embrace this opportunity of carrying their studies to a creditable point of theoretical excellence.

Signor Brignoli made a very successful *rentrée* in Boston last week. The papers speak in terms of the highest praise of his performance in "Martha." In "the opening air of the third act," says one paper, "he excited a genuine furore;" "we failed to discover," says another, "any symptoms of that lost voice which has been so blatantly heralded by some presses in New-York that were inimical to him." Signor Brignoli will be received with enthusiasm on his return to the metropolis. There is a clique opposed to his success, but the average public is on his side, and will rejoice at his perfect recovery.

Mme. Methua Schiller, a German actress of acknowledged merit in her own language, and who has recently obtained a success in English, will commence an engagement at the Winter Garden on Monday next, the 28th. The play is a new one called "Lorlie's Wedding," by Mr. A. Daly.

Mr. Robert Heller, who combines in himself the opposite qualities of a professor of magic and an artist on the piano-forte, will shortly commence a series of entertainments at the old Theatre Français, opposite Niblo's. We have not seen Mr. Heller in his "magic temple," but we have heard him play, and can vouch for his astonishing powers as a pianist. If versatility were not a profitable trait of talent, we should lament that Mr. Heller had ever left music for magic. By combining both, let us hope that he he will satisfy every one and himself.

Mr. Pattison's concert on Monday last, at the Academy of Music, attracted a good audience to that over-large place for such an entertainment. The principal piano-forte pieces were the same as at Mr. Pattison's first concert, at Irving Hall, and received the best of treatment, as on that occasion. Miss Hagan created a *furore* in a couple of pieces, and Signor Lotti rendered "Spirito Gentil" with exquisite taste.

The Annual Ball of the Male Choreans takes place at Irving Hall on (Easter) Monday next. The event promises to be one of the most interesting of the season, and will not be inferior to the famous Artists' Ball of Paris, so far as the attendance of musical and dramatic celebrities is concerned.

Miss. Vestvali commences an engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night in "Camea."

The entertainments at the Stereoscopticon, at Hope Chapel, continue to attract delighted audiences. A matinée will be given every day this week.

Mr. J. R. Thomas, the well-known song composer, assisted by first-rate talent, will give his annual concert at Irving Hall on Saturday next.

Van Amburgh & Co's. Menagerie.—Our readers should not forget that this magnificent zoological collection is now on the last week but three of its stay in this City. To all who have a taste for the study of natural history, abundant material is furnished for its successful prosecution. A visit to this extensive and well conducted establishment cannot fail to afford substantial gratification to all, as the collection is one of the finest ever brought together upon either side of the Atlantic, and far superior to anything of the kind we have ever had in this City. The cleanliness of the cages and the elegance of all the appointments render the exhibition peculiarly gratifying to a refined taste. The total absence of all features of an objectionable character has its influence with a very large class of our citizens.

Anniversary Meeting in New-York for the American Sunday-School Union.

Last evening the anniversary meeting in New-York for the American Sunday-School Union, was held in the Presbyterian Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Spring, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The church was well filled with an excellent and intelligent congregation. Rev. Dr. Fenn, President of the New-York Sunday-School Union, presided. Rev. John H. Burns, one of the Secretaries of the American Sunday-School Union, stated that the contributions from the Sunday Schools of the New-York Sunday-School Union were $6,367 96; contributions paid into the New-York Treasury from other schools in and near the City, $6,830; from other sources, $13,290; making in all $27,630 34—an *increase of several thousand dollars. The receipts of the American Sunday School Union* for the past year were $51,000. Over 600 new schools have been organized, and 55,000 children gathered into them. The Secretary stated that the Society had greatly prospered during the past year, additional missionaries had been appointed in many of the States, and that these schools and missionaries were permanent. He also said the Union basis is the only basis on which any religious organization can be effected in hundreds of neighborhoods in our land; that this organization must be the Sunday School, for the church cannot be formed to suit the nature of the case; that the Sunday School Missionary service comprehends family visiting, Bible and religious book distribution and forming of the Sunday Schools. He now appealed for larger contributions, and stated that $3,500 had already been promised. Mr. Stephen Paxon, of Illinois, for fifteen years Missionary of the Society, addressed the audience, giving his own experience as an introduction. All his education was obtained in a Sunday School after he was thirty years of age. During his service he had organized nearly eleven hundred new schools, and gathered into them nearly 97,000 children. He gave a very interesting history of some of these schools, showing how they had finally developed into churches. His address was a most convincing and instructive one, and was listened to with great attention. Rev. A. A. Willets, of Brooklyn, followed in a very eloquent address, commending the Society for its good influence and perfect adaptation to meet the destitution of the land.

A large collection was taken up, and the meeting dismissed with the benediction.

The New Health Officer.

Dr. John Swinburne, who on Saturday was nominated by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Health Officer of this port, is a resident of Albany. He is an accomplished physician, one of the ablest surgeons in the State, and, devoted to his profession, is among the foremost in developing its skill and extending its usefulness. Personally, no man possesses more popular qualities, and no man is more deservedly popular. It was Dr. Swinburne who, volunteering and leaving a lucrative practice, was sent by the Governor to the Peninsula, where his skill and fidelity were of greatest value. During the seven days' battles, refusing to leave the sick and wounded under his charge, he was taken prisoner, and it was due to his firm and manly appeals to the rebel authorities that much of misery and death were saved, and comforts secured to our suffering soldiers. He will bring to the position of Health Officer all the ability necessary to fill it, and the will to do so faithfully and valuably.

Dr. Gunn, who retires, has for four years sustained the reputation which preceded his appointment, and has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. The vigilance with which the sanitary regulations have been enforced is evidenced in the continued health of the City and its freedom from contagion. Much more of this depends upon the intelligent, conscientious discharge of duty by the Health Officer than the public are aware of. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but on the part of the Health Officer, is the price of public health. Dr. Gunn retires with the acknowledgment that his duties have been thoroughly and valuably performed.

Appointment of Notaries Public.—Gov. Seymour has appointed the following Notaries Public: New-York—Nathaniel D. Bangs, Frederick L. Vultz, Joseph A. Neuseler, Louis H. Rignolet, Henry W. Johnson, Samuel Luckey, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Samuel T. Webster, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Daniel Leamy, William Q. Biddle, Quentine McAdam, Geo. H. Harrison, Henry E. Howland, Edward Bissell, Sylvester Ley, George H. Carey, Jas. J. Gumbleton, Bernard Amend, Thomas McFarlan, William Henry Arnoux, Abram V. W. Van Vechten, Benj. K. Phelps, Joseph C. Heywood, Franklin A. Wilcox, William Yates, George H. Mathews, Alexander H. Nones, Herman C. Tallman, John J. Latting, William W. Kip, Charles H. Kitchel, Frederick Bull, Frederick Kapp, Thaddeus H. Lane, Edward F. De Lancey, Francis A. Hall, Thomas J. Sommers, George De Forest Lord, Frederick R. Mather, P. Harwood Verbon, Robert M. Lake, Seymour A. Bunce.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday at No. 1 East Forty-sixth-street, on the body of Thomas Burns, a laborer, who was run over in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, by a locomotive belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company. The wheels of the locomotive passed over his abdomen, cutting his body nearly in twain. Instant death was the result. Deceased was at work on the track at the time, and not *withstanding the signals of danger given by the engineer on the approaching train, it seems he failed* to get off the track in time to save his life. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Burns was a single man, aged about forty-four years. He had been in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company for six or seven years.

Flushing and the Sanitary Fair.—The Ladies of Flushing, hold their fair (auxiliary to the Metropolitan Fair,) on Tuesday, the 22d. We understand they have a handsome collection of articles to dispose of, contributed by the liberal citizens of Flushing and vicinity, as well as some elegant specimens of their own handy work, both ornamental and useful. The entire proceeds are to be handed over to the treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair, as the contribution of Flushing. Should any of our citizens feel disposed to attend, they can return to the City in the evening by the night train, which leaves Flushing at 11 o'clock P. M.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths last week was 180, of which 27 were men, 29 women, 27 boys and 43 girls. The principal causes were: Inflammation of the lungs and scarlet fever, 19 each; consumption and convulsions, 15 each; croup, 11; congestion of the brain, 8; disease of the heart and dropsy, 7 each; diphtheria, 6; erysipelas, 3; measles, 1; bronchitis, 4, &c., &c. Under one year of age, 36. Natives of the United States, 119; Ireland, 28; England, 4; Germany, 9; British America and Scotland, 1 each.

Arrivals in the City.

The members of the State Legislature who arrived in the City yesterday morning from Albany, per steamer *St. John*, are stopping at the Astor House, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels. They are expected to remain in the City until Tuesday evening.

Gen. Neal Dow and Lieut. Maginnis, who have been confined in Libby Prison for nearly a year, and recently released through an exchange of prisoners, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Hatch, Brig.-Gen. A. B. Underwood, Major A. S. Lockwood, and Capts. C. F. Holman and Ira Berry, U. S. Vols.; Rev. A. St. Hall, D. D., and J. M. Severns, Worcester, are also at the Astor House.

Gen. L. E. Webb and Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Wisconsin; W. T. Poole, Washington; W. Allen, Milwaukee, and George B. Cheever, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Turner, Hilton Head; Hon. Deen Richmond, Batavia; Hon. E. A. Chapin, Vermont; Col. Fairchild, U. S. Army, and J. H. McVickar, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. H. Harkness, Philadelphia, and Charles Todd, St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

United States Circuit Court—March 16.

Before Judge Nelson and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Henry C. Sorrenson, William Smith and Enos Edwards.*—These three men were put on trial, charged with the murder of Charles Couriette, mate of the bark *Lone Star*, on board which they were seamen.

Mr. Phillips appeared as counsel for Sorrenson and Edwards; and Mr. Curtis for Smith.

The prosecution, after giving evidence to show that the vessel was an American vessel, called as a witness Henry Sornyn, who testified as follows:

I was second mate of the *Lone Star*; I joined her in Bombay; Capt. Dizer was her master; she left Bombay in March, 1863, and went to Rangoon, from which she ran light, bound to Falmouth in England, calling at St. Helena; she had eight men before the mast; Charles Couriette was the first mate; the three men accused were three of the crew; the others were names Michael Hurley, George Humphreys, Benjamin Hine, Stephen Davis and Robert Luther. On the 3d of September, 1863, the *Lone Star* was between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, from 500 to 700 miles from Africa. I was relieved from my watch at about half-past one o'clock, by the chief mate, all hands being on deck; we shifted studding-sail booms and set the sails; the mate sent me below at a quarter to two, leaving the hands on deck pumping; I woke up about half-past two, hearing a noise on deck; I came on deck through the cabin door aft; the first man I met on deck was Hurley; he told me to run forward, that there was a row there; I ran forward along the poop, and jumped down on deck right at the break of the forecastle; I saw Edwards sitting on the flying jib sheet to keep away, his legs astride them both, with a line in his hands; I asked him what was the matter; he told me to keep away on the line; I asked him what was on it; he said a porpoise; I began hauling, but did not find the line give hay; looking round, I missed the mate, and asked Edwards where he was; he told me he had fallen overboard, striking a porpoise; I sang out to the captain, "The mate is overboard;" I happened to turn round, and saw a colored boy (Tom) there, and I sent him for the captain; I took the line out of Edwards' hand and followed it with my hand to the cleats, and there I found a harpoon on it, between the chains; it could not have been thrown there where it was fixed; it was betwixt the fore chains and the ship's side, on the starboard side; I sent one of the prisoners over the side to get the harpoon clear; it was a harpoon that the mate had made a few days before; I went aft and told the Captain of it; he was then on the poop; he called Edwards and Sorrenson aft; when I first went forward and saw Edwards, as I have described, there was some one else on the forecastle standing by the capstan, but I could not tell who it was; I saw Sorrenson first to know him when he came aft to the Captain; when the Captain called him and Edwards aft, he asked them who the mate was; Sorrenson said he had fallen overboard striking a porpoise; that he was standing on the martingale back ropes, and the line got foul of his heels and took him to the block on the flying jib guys, where he hung for about two seconds and then fell overboard; the Captain asked him why he did not sing out, and he said he was too frightened. The Captain then sent them forward, and that was all that occurred that night; the Captain went below and I stayed on deck; Hurley was at the wheel from two to four; he and Sorrenson and Edwards composed the mate's watch; Smith, Humphreys and Hine were in my watch; between six and seven o'clock that morning I sent Hine to put two battens on the forestopmast stays; I was aft by the mainmast; he came back to me and asked me if I would go on the forecastle with him, and I went; when I went he showed me some blood on the bulwarks, on the deck and on the jib and flying jib guys; by outside work I mean in the white paint on the inside of the ship's rail; he showed me also a belaying pin on the moulding outside the bows.

An iron belaying pin was produced and identified by the witness, who also pointed out the blood on it.

The belaying pin was on the opposite side from where Edwards was sitting; it was on the plank-shear; the usual place for it was on the starboard side in a rail; the ship had a fair wind at the time; it was a fine moonlight night; not a great deal of wind; I called the Captain forward to look at the pin and the blood; he came and looked at them and picked up the pin; I did not touch it; I was beside him when he picked it up; he brought the pin aft and told me to put Sorrenson and Edwards in irons, and I did so; while putting Edwards in irons, I found the back of his hand and a part of his arm with blood on it; it was caked here and there; after I got them in irons I took them aft; in the afternoon Edwards was let out and Smith was put in his place; the next morning Edwards was put in irons again; I put Hurley in irons the same morning; while I was putting Smith in irons he asked me why I was doing it; I told him I had nothing to do with it; he said he had done nothing.

This witness was then asked as to certain alleged admissions made by the defendants, but on his testimony about the circumstances under which they were given, the court ruled them out as improperly obtained.

The witness also testified that in catching porpoises they used to run a line through a block on the jib guys and fasten the line to it. The mate was very fond of catching porpoises, and had told Edwards to call him whenever he saw a porpoise.

He was cross-examined, but was not materially shaken. He testified that he had not seen any blood before where he saw this; did not recollect seeing any red paint on board; but there was crushed red board, which is a kind of paint, and with dissolving water, a reddish brown; he should think the blood covered a space of about a foot square on the deck, and on the inside of the paint work there were three or four dozen spots.

On further direct examination he testified to examining a coat belonging on the day of the murder; took a sort of a shirt called a jumper off the starboard boat on deck, which he knew to be Sorrenson's; it had several spots of blood on it. Also, saw a pair of corduroy pantaloons which had blood on the leg; they were Smith's. The clothing was produced in Court and identified; the defence tried to show that the spots were catch stains, but the witness persisted that it was blood, and was damp when he first saw it.

Michael Hurley, the man at the wheel, was called, and said: I was at the wheel; Edwards came aft and asked the mate, and told him there were porpoises under the bow; the mate went forward with Edwards, about a minute and a half after, as soon as he got forward, I heard him cry out, "Murder! Murder! Help! Help!" I stamped my foot on the deck and sung out to the Captain; he and the second mate and steward came on deck; they went forward; I could not see anything forward from where I was; the night before the affair I saw Sorrenson, Edwards and Smith standing on the break of the poop; I was going down the forecastle, and Sorrenson said, "I'll do for that mate, and Smith will lend me a hand." The witness also testified to a difficulty between Sorrenson and the mate, when Sorrenson was severely whipped by the mate, and, of course, set down to hating the mate strike Edwards. He also said he had seen no vessels that night; that he saw the belaying pin that day, and there was blood on it, and blood also on the leg of the trowsers.

On cross-examination it appeared that this witness was also sent home in irons, and after the examination before the United States Commissioner, he was sent for by the District-Attorney, who asked him about the matter, but he was not told that if he would tell all he knew about it the prosecution as to him would be dropped.

Thomas Gill, the steward, testified: I was awakened by cries from the man at the wheel; I went at once on deck and asked what was the matter; Hurley replied: "Go forward and see; there is a row there with those chaps. I know." I went forward and saw Edwards on the starboard side, and Sorrenson on the port side looking over the side; Edwards was sitting over the bow with a line in his hand; I asked him what was the matter; he replied: "Haul on the line;" I hauled on the line for about five minutes, when I asked him what was on the line and he replied the mate was on the line; I said: "Why did you not say so before;" he made no answer; I then came from over the bow to the topgallant forecastle; I asked Sorrenson why he did not come to my assistance to haul the mate out of the water; he replied that he knew it was of no use; I took the line and came as far as the fore rigging with it, and on that end I saw a harpoon fast in the chains; the captain then was on the break of the poop, and wanted to know what was the matter; I told the mate he lost and there is no report about it; I then went aft to the cabin.

The witness also proved the facts about the blood on the belaying-pin and the deck and guys forward, and to the mate's being out in irons; and said that the next day he had a conversation with Smith when he went to carry him bread and water; that he said to him that this was a painful case, and he did not think he (Smith) had anything to do with it, and asked him how it occurred; and Smith said Sorrenson struck the blows and the three of us threw him overboard; witness' reply was that Edwards had strongly denied it, and he said Edwards had as much to do with it as any of us.

The case was summed up for the prisoners by their respective counsel, and for the prosecution by the District-Attorney, and the case was submitted to the jury about five o'clock, under the following charge from Judge Shipman:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoners at the bar stand charged with the murder of Charles Couriette on board of the bark *Lone Star*, on the high seas, on the third of September, 1863. The prisoners were seamen on the vessel, and the deceased was mate. The murder is alleged to have been committed on the morning of the 3d, between 2 and 3 o'clock, while the vessel was between the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of St. Helena, when about six days sail from the latter port. The bark is alleged to be an American vessel, which is a necessary fact to give this Court jurisdiction. On the evidence upon this point, I presume you will have no difficulty. I do not dwell upon it, therefore, but proceed to call your attention to the other parts of the case.

The case presents some peculiar features, and I propose the first inquiry which will naturally present itself to your minds, is, was a crime committed upon the deceased, which resulted in his death? Upon the general claim to have proved beyond a reasonable doubt, that the deceased was killed on the forward part of the ship, and his body thrown overboard; or at least that he was assaulted and wounded, and then thrown into the sea where he drowned, and then thrown into the sea where he drowned. The District-Attorney insists that the death of Couriette was clearly effected in one or the other of these

DEAFNESS

DEAFNESS: DEAFNESS: DEAFNESS

DEAFNESS CURED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. J. BOSWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

ANGLO-SAXON SYRUP,

OR

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE CURE OF THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, BOILS, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS, SORES, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

AND FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO

PURIFY THEIR BLOOD,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

C. D. PORTMAN, Proprietor, No. 60 Broadway.

Price $1 00 per Bottle.

DR. MEDICAL CONSULTING ROOMS,

No. 60 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. PORTMAN, Physician and Surgeon, may be consulted at the above rooms, daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., on all diseases requiring medical or surgical skill.

DR. PORTMAN'S ANGLO-SAXON SYRUP

Is a Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and is the most powerful Blood Purifier ever discovered. It is the only remedy that will cure Scrofula in all its forms. It is the only remedy that will cure Salt Rheum. It is the only remedy that will cure Boils. It is the only remedy that will cure Pimples. It is the only remedy that will cure Erysipelas. It is the only remedy that will cure Ulcers. It is the only remedy that will cure Sores. It is the only remedy that will cure all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

DR. PORTMAN'S ANGLO-SAXON SYRUP

FINANCIAL.

MOZE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital $2,000 shares, $20 each.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. EVANS, Colorado. Geo. W. GRAFFAM, Dalliton.
P. H. JUDD, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. E. CROSS, New-York. E. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
Wm. MILLER, New-York. M. C. TILLE, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Secretary—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 CHE-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, BANKERS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
DUE 83,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD, Bankers,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent, per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The Company now operate three hundred miles of road. Two hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not yet issued, remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Grange to Logansport; this effected, the 83,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 410 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by far the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

Fifty miles open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern points, by the shortest route between Chicago and New-York by this road being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the present season of low water.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD, No. 2 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan are now open.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
Bought and Sold on Commission only.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 40½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
RENTS DAILY AT No. 43 WILLIAM-ST.
Commenced at 10 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to which the County of Marion became a security for a County tax in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSSENGRANES,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 13 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING CO., held at their office, No. 13 Pine-st., March 16th inst., the following officers were elected:
JOSEPH RUDD, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH RUDD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
ALBERT C. BOWLES,
WILLIAM M. KENDALL,
WILLIAM PHARALL,
WILLIAM P. BUCKLEY,
CHARLES F. WOODRUFF,
Messrs. E. Jaffray Hawley and E. G. Roberts, of the previous board, having declined reelection.
S. S. W. HARRY, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads;
CITY OF MILWAUKEE,
CITY OF WATERTOWN,
CITY OF FOND DU LAC,
CITY OF OSHKOSH,
CITY OF MADISON,
BARKER & KENDRICK,
No. 20 William-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS (Nos. 141, 176, 205, 220, 17, 61, 72, 205, 404, 309, 500, 176, 218, 2 and 36) have been duly designated, for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, to that day, on presentation and surrender.
JOHN C. WILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 20 Broad-st.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE BANK,
No. 16 CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, Sovereigns over San Francisco, upon California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily descriptions received by each steamer. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 129 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....$250,000

STATEMENT, Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:
Cash (balance) in Bank and Office.....$2,624 41
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val.....200,110 00 $202,734 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1864, owned by the Company.....25,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company.....24,315 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $100,000 00.....76,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued.....2,317 64
Premiums outstanding.....1,235 00
Rents due and accrued.....1,825 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps.....1,127 83
Total assets.....$363,456 05

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description.....$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garvin,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Jeannes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Elsbemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard O. Cady,	C. O. Pinckney,
William Perdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Peavert,	Charles S. Full.
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY,
PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. O. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jarsey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Seal.) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINERAL, March 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 26 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, to be issued and disposed of as the Company may before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 8 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government, and have terms for their tonnage, standing rate of charter, &c., that will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.
Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

$40,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the town of Manchester, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special town meeting, and authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. The object to secure volunteers to fill the quota of said town. Apply to EDWARD MARTIN, No. 279 Canal-st., New-York, or to JOHN STEVENS, at his office in Mount Vernon, Westchester.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.
THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 62 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
F. W. GAPEN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, $500,000 for sale, at one per cent., or $10 per bond, with coupons attached from 1st April, 1864.
Apply to GEO. C. DUBAR, No. 67 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market rates. New-Orleans collections made by
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 20 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. SLEICHER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States, No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of government tax.
JAMES G. FLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Four Dollars per share. (Ten per Cent.) free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, March 19, 1864. No. 6 Broad-st.
THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom.
J. V. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.

The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 6 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.
J. V. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. E. TUCKER.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 253 Bowery.—SIX Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 68 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Excelsior Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The number indicates the size of the Pen. No. 1 being the smallest. No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket. No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5 and 6, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 a No. 6 Pen; $2 25 a No. 7 Pen; $2 75 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $4 50 a No. 7 Pen;
For No. 8 Pen, $5 25; No. 9 Pen, $6; and for $8 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities the only true consideration of any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to opening his present Pen and Pencil Establishment, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

POSTAGE.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $15, at 15 per cent. on $20, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

CARD.
ON BOARD STEAMSHIP HAVANA.

We the undersigned, passengers on board the steamship *Havana*, on her second trip from New-Orleans and Havana to New-York, desire to give this unanimous and public expression of thanks to her Commander, Capt. M. R. GREENE, the Purser, Mr. JOHN E. HUBBARD, and the remaining officers, for their numerous kindnesses and constant attentions to our comfort in every respect.

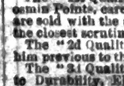
For roomy and elegant accommodations and general outfit, we are convinced that the vessel is scarcely to surpassed by any in New-York, and in giving this unanimous and public expression of thanks to her Commander, Capt. M. R. GREENE, the Purser, Mr. JOHN E. HUBBARD, and the remaining officers, for their numerous kindnesses and constant attentions to our comfort in every respect.

Mrs. Virginia Lorini,	
Miss F. A. Beals,	
Mrs. D. J. Lawrence and fy.	
Miss H. E. Lawrence.	
Mrs. W. Keasey.	
Mrs. H. M. Schelder.	
Miss S. A. Hathardon.	
Mrs. D. Haywood.	
A. Ponzo's Sicra.	
Henry Tricon.	
Jose Carvana.	
Manuel de Zamora.	
M. Canero.	
E. O. Hosier.	
Capt. D. McCalman.	
F. D. Davis.	
A. Domingo Vila.	
O. Kuntz.	

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, Esq.,
Sedgwick, Kings County, N. Y.



Plain Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, the Latest Novelties, and Steel Dies. 2. Specimens by mail, and 36 cents. For Specimens by mail, send 36 cents.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order.
HOFFMAN & FESSEL, No. 188 CHATHAM-ST.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated, water-saving and powerful wheels of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

HIGGINS & KELLOGG'S
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 152 and 154 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 5, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 1,500 bushels of corn or oats, and 10 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——— (Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 5, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and please myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

———

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, enter into the contract required to be executed, and will furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of said advertisement, and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, ———

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ——— 186-.

——— (Seal.)
——— (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.
Separate Proposals, in sealed envelopes, for Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New-York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Boston.	N. York.
Blue cloth trowsers, pairs	2,000	2,500
Blue satinet trowsers, pairs	400	500
Canvas duck trowsers, pairs	1,500	1,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	———	2,000
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000	6,000
Blue satinet, yards	2,000	1,000
Blue flannel, yards	60,000	110,000
Barnsley sheeting, yards	———	15,000
Canvas duck, yards	———	2,000
Blue nankin, yards	5,000	10,000
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	———	21,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	———	3,000
Woolen socks, pairs	15,000	23,000
Mattresses, (with two covers for each)	500	5,000
Blankets	20,000	5,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	———	2,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles advertised.* No partial offers will be received.

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 1, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy-Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

120,000 pounds preserved FRESH BEEF, put up in strong, hermetically-sealed, open-top lacquered or painted cans, made of one-cross charcoal tin plate. The beef to be of the best quality of "ox beef," in weight, and as far as practicable to give a square piece of meat; *60,000 pounds of meat to be packed in cans to contain sixty ounces net, and 60,000 pounds to be packed* in cans to contain one hundred and twenty ounces net. The cans to be packed twelve in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor, and time of packing; to be ready for delivery as early as practicable. Bidders will state when they can begin and complete their deliveries.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with and for the terms laid down for consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, the bidder will faithfully according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. GILLESPIE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels, monthly or fortnightly, of the mails of correspondence in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 46, sec. 11, and 24 Vic. c. 9, to provide a direct communication between this Island and the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to HENRY THOMSON, BANKS & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 64 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 1, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the same awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of

$1,000 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO BROKE INTO THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 15TH INST., AND STOLE THEREFROM A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
No. 457 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. WARD'S MEDICAL REMEDY,
FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, IRRITATION AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.
THIS REMEDY HAS BEEN USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE FOR MANY YEARS BY DR. WARD, WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING AND INVARIABLE SUCCESS, AND IS NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME.
IT CONTAINS NO COPAIBA, CUBEBS, BALSAM, OR INJURIOUS DRUG WHATEVER, AND MAY BE TAKEN IN ANY CLIMATE WITHOUT EXPOSURE OR CHANGE OF DIET.
IT IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE, AND A FEW DAYS' USE WILL PROVE TO THE MOST SKEPTICAL THAT A PERMANENT CURE MAY BE EFFECTED IN A SHORT TIME.
IN ALL CASES OF SECRET DISEASES, WHETHER OF LONG OR RECENT STANDING, THIS REMEDY WILL BE FOUND THE MOST EFFECTUAL AND SPEEDY CURE EVER DISCOVERED.
PRICE $5 PER BOTTLE, OR FIVE BOTTLES FOR $20.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY, AND BY DR. WARD, No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF VESEY-ST.

DR. POWER'S FAMILIAR, INVIGORATING, AND PERFECTLY HARMLESS PREPARATIONS.
FOR THE CURE OF
ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, AND DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.
DR. POWER'S ANTIDOTE TO MERCURY,
FOR THE CURE OF SECONDARY SYPHILIS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM THE IMPROPER USE OF MERCURY.
DR. POWER'S ANTIDOTE TO MERCURY
IS A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY FOR THE ABOVE DISEASES, AND IS WARRANTED TO EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE IN FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS, WITHOUT CONFINEMENT OR CHANGE OF DIET.
DR. POWER'S ANTIDOTE TO MERCURY
IS PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES, AT $5 EACH, OR FIVE FOR $20.
DR. POWER'S ANTIDOTE TO MERCURY
IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY, AND BY DR. POWER, No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF VESEY-ST.

DR. COOPER'S NO. 14 DANE-ST.—MAY BE CONSULTED ON ALL DISEASES REQUIRING SKILL AND EXPERIENCE.
DR. C. HAS BEEN REGULARLY EDUCATED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND HAS DEVOTED THE LAST 20 YEARS OF HIS LIFE TO THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.
DR. C. HAS DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE ABOVE DISEASES, WHICH HE WARRANTS TO CURE IN FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS, WITHOUT CONFINEMENT OR CHANGE OF DIET.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF SECONDARY SYPHILIS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM THE IMPROPER USE OF MERCURY.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF IMPOTENCY, OR LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, ARISING FROM SELF-ABUSE IN YOUTH.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, OR INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES, WHICH ARE GENERALLY THE RESULT OF SELF-ABUSE.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE, WHETHER ARISING FROM IMPROPER INDULGENCE OR OTHERWISE.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SUCH AS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, &c., &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SUCH AS SCROFULA, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, AND THROAT.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES AND EARS.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE NERVES, BRAIN, AND SPINAL MARROW.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE BONES, JOINTS, AND MUSCLES.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE GLANDS, SUCH AS THE THYROID, THE PROSTATE, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE ABDOMEN, SUCH AS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS, SUCH AS IRREGULARITY, PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST, SUCH AS CANCER, TUMOR, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE URINARY ORGANS, SUCH AS IRRITATION, INFLAMMATION, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS, SUCH AS PROLAPSUS, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE RECTUM, SUCH AS PILES, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE SKIN, SUCH AS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BLOOD, SUCH AS SCROFULA, &c.
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DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE GLANDS, SUCH AS THE THYROID, THE PROSTATE, &c.
DR. C. HAS ALSO DISCOVERED A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMAL

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

Mr. ROBT MEMMIN, well known as a philanthropist and meteorologist, died at his residence, No. 47 Orange-street, (Brooklyn Heights,) on Saturday afternoon, of dropsy of the liver. This has passed away those who devoted although time to the scientific and pecuniary benefit of [illegible]. Mr. MEMMIN was born in Connecticut, [illegible] year of his age. Shortly after arriving at [illegible] he proceeded to Kingsville, where he was engaged for a number of years in the manufacture and purification of saltpetre, as well as other mineral products of the Mammoth Cave, in that vicinity. He subsequently engaged extensively in the drygoods business in Zanesville, Ohio. Upon his removal to New-York about 25 years ago, he was a wholesale dealer in soap and candles, and entered quite largely into that branch of business, accompanying the foundation for a handsome competency. From the earliest childhood, it may be said, Mr. MEMMIN exhibited a taste for scientific pursuits, and devoted his attention more particularly to meteorological researches. His research in the latter branch of his studies are familiar, and extend even to the day of his death. He originated the idea, founded upon his own private observations, of cycles of atmospherical phenomena, which he advanced in public prints with considerable enthusiasm. He obtained extended notoriety in this respect, not only in this country but in Europe, and received many evidences of the correctness of his theory from scientific men abroad. He possessed considerable property, a portion of which he bequeathed to various public institutions.

Mr. MEMMIN was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Journal of Commerce*, in which he published many of his extended researches, and devoted to history and the interests of science. It was published at his own individual expense, and in new editions complete up to the period of his death. The deceased was a [illegible] journalist [illegible] nearly all the journals in New-York City upon scientific and [illegible] subjects, he selecting the *Journal of Commerce* as his especial organ. The record of his public career may be briefly stated: He discussed the results of his scientific researches, as well as conducted them freely, for the benefit of society. Whatever private fortune he may have possessed at any time was somewhat lavishly expended, with the object of assisting those in distress. He never received, nor would he take, adequate pecuniary compensation for his mental labors, but always considered that his discoveries were for the public benefit. His influence was always extended in favor of the oppressed and suffering, and he has frequently successfully combatted injustice in municipal and legislative enactments, absolutely refusing thereby any pecuniary reward.

Mr. MEMMIN had many eccentricities of habit, but all developed a humane and kindly nature. He would not witness or permit the suffering of any dumb creature without an effort to relieve its misery. All cases of pecuniary distress that came to his knowledge—and they were not a few—were assisted to the extent of his ability, regardless of consequences to himself or family. Mr. MEMMIN'S circle of acquaintance was extensive, embracing almost all Christian and scientific men of the commercial metropolis and other cities, who will sincerely mourn his loss.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MARCH 19, 1864.

$6,000 U.S. 6-20s, C.	108⅜	100	Pacific Mail	100	233½
$5,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		200	Hudson R. R.		157
Oct. & April	112⅝	100	do.		156⅞
1,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	111	100	do.		156⅝
$2,000 Q. Sewerage C.	90½	300	do.	30	156
5,000 Brook. City W. L.	102½	100	do.		156
5,000 Mor. Bonds		100	do.		155
10,000 do.	72¾	800	Erie Railway		109
1,000 do. do. int. to H. & St. Jo.	97½	3100	Harlem R.		141
$9,000 do. do. issued to [illegible]		100	do.		140
[illegible]	72	200	do.	b10	140⅜
2,000 U.S. 6's '81	131	200	do.	s15	140
5,000 N. Y. City 6's	88	200	do.		139¾
$2,000 American Gold	102	200	do.	b10	139
100 Bank of Commerce	108⅜	1400	do.		139
10 Bank of the Repub	105	300	do.		138⅞
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	101	400	Reading R.	b5	141⅜
10 Nat. Bk. of Com.	97	200	do.		141⅝
200 do.		50	do.		141⅜
200 do.		200	do.	s10	141⅜
100 do.		100	do.	s10	141⅜
100 do.		200	do.		141⅜
100 do.		200	do.	s30	140⅝
100 do.		100	do.		140⅝
100 do.		100	do.	b10	140⅝
100 do.		200	do.		140⅝
100 do.		100	do.		140⅝
100 do.		200	do.		140⅝
100 do.		100	do.		140⅝
100 do.		200	do.		140⅝
100 do.		100	do.		140⅝
100 do.		100	do.		140⅝
100 do.		100